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type to justify fully the expenditure. Unfortunately it is disfigured by a great number of typographical errors, for most of which the authors are, clearly, not responsible. A reform in public printing offices is necessary, for, in too many cases, reports are a source of annoyance and confusion of face to those who prepare them.

JOHN J. STEVENSON.

*Les matières colorantes azoïques.* GEORGES F. JAUBERT. Docteur ès Sciences, ancien Préparateur de Chimie à l'École Polytechnique. Petit in-8. (*Encyclopédie scientifique des aide-mémoire.*)

This little book appears as one of the volumes in the 'Encyclopédie scientifique des aide-mémoire,' now being published in Paris under the direction of M. Léauté, Member of the Institute. It is a sequel to a previous volume in the collection, and by the same author, entitled 'L'Industrie du goudron de houille.'

The subject matter is divided into the following chapters: 1. Nitro colors; 2. Azoxy colors; 3. Azo derivatives; 4. Aminoazo colors; 5. Oxyazo colors; 6. Azo colors dyeing upon mordants; 7. Polyazo colors derived from monamines; 8. Polyazo colors derived from diamines. The chapters on the Nitro and Azoxy colors are inserted as introductory to the Azo colors. The few pages of text present are devoted to a brief statement of the most important general properties of the Nitro, Azoxy, and Azo dyes; while the body of the work is made up of a tabular classification of the more prominent Azo colors, under the following column headings: Scientific and trade name; method of preparation; chemical formula, empiric and constitutional; literature, patents, etc., properties, reactions, etc., industrial application. It will thus be seen that the classification is practically the same as that made familiar to all color chemists by the tables of Schultz and Julius, and also used by Hehne, Green, Seyewetz and Sisley, and others. The book is, however, of a much more convenient size than the work of Schultz and Julius, although its scope is more limited. The newer Tetrazo colors, which have played such a prominent part in the substantive dyeing of cotton, are very fully listed. Several typographical

errors will be found in the text and in the constitutional formulas.

Dealing, as it does, with the most numerous and the most important group of all artificial dyestuffs, the Azo Colors, this succinct classification should prove most useful both to the student and to the manufacturer.

M. T. B.

*A Century of Vaccination and What it Teaches.* By W. SCOTT TEBB. London, Swan, Sonnerschein & Co. 1899. Second Edition.

In this book of 403 pages, Dr. Tebb presents at considerable length the usual anti-vaccination arguments, directing them by English examples especially to an English audience, and attacks the compulsory vaccination common in England before the law of 1898. Much of the space in the book is taken up with settled questions or matters not directly concerned in the point at issue; for example thirty pages discuss admittedly inconclusive experiments performed about 1800, thirty are spent on the unsanitary conditions of England in the last century, and of any place in war time, and twenty-six more give examples of small-pox occurring after vaccination and revaccination.

Dr. Tebb's reasoning is three-fold: First, that an attack of cow-pox does not secure immunity against small-pox because the latter disease sometimes follows the former; second, that serious injuries are produced by vaccination, and third that even if immunity could be gained by vaccination, compulsion would be unjustifiable. Immunity from any disease is a clinical fact not yet by any means fully understood; and it is well known both that some persons variously estimated at from 1 to 2 per cent. are naturally immune to small-pox, just as there are some immune to almost every other infectious disease, and that small-pox sometimes occurs and even proves fatal after both vaccination and revaccination and after a previous attack of small-pox. All now claimed is that successful vaccination confers against small-pox an almost absolute immunity for six months, and then further for an unknown and variable length of time a certain degree of immunity which is greater than can be gained in any other way except, by taking the disease. The